ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL LANDING OF FILIBUSTERS

-INCREASED ESPIONAGE. HAVANA, June 16, vin KEY WEST, June 17 .- An expedition of about 600 filibusters from the United States are reported to have lauded recently at Punto Arenas. They effected the landing without being molested, and immediately marched to the interior, where they have already joined the forces under Jordan. The Spaniards are getting frightened. Arbitrary arrests of suspected parties still confinue to be made, and the system of espionage is increasing. QUESADA'S OFFICIAL REPORT-CUBAN VICTORY AND SPANISH ROUT NEAR PUERTO PADRE.

HAVANA, June 15, via KEY WEST, June 17,-Gen. Quesada's report of the battles of May 16, has been received. It states that there were two engagements on that day. They took place on the road between Puerto del Padre and Las Tunas, and resulted in victories for the [patriots. The Spaniards retreated in a panic, losing in both fights 250 killed and wounded. The Cuban loss is reported at 25. Advices from Nuevitas are to the 11th inst.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT.

Gen. Ferrer returned on the 8th, having assisted in escorting a convoy of supplies to Las Tunas. A desperate fight occurred at Brinosa. The Spanish artillery compelled the insurgents to retire, but they fell back in good order, and continued to harass the escort until it reached the vicinity of Las Tunas. On their return the Spanish troops were not molested. They arrived at Nuevitas with 19 cases of cholera. Seven soldiers have since died of the disease. GEN. LETONA TO BE REMOVED-SPANISH DIS-

A train of cars from Puerto Principe reached Nue vitas on the 10th. A hand-car in advance of the train was captured by the insurgents. A commission of volunteers was about to leave Nuevitas for Havana to procure the removal of Gen. Letona.

The Spanish officers in that quarter are disheartened by their inglorious work, but continue to make exaggerated reports of the operations against the insurgents.

TWO NEW FIL'BUSTER EXPEDITIONS-RUMORED

MURDER OF GEN. BUCETA. Letters from Santiago de Cuba, dated the 8th inst., report that two expeditions of filibusters had landed, one near Guantanamo, and the other near Baracoa. The first expedition is said to have been annihilated by the Spanish troops, who captured its entire equipment; but the truth is that a small party sent out by the filibusters to communicate with the insurgents in the interior was cut off, and the rest of the expedition was in a precarious condition, though they had so far succeeded in escaping capture. It is rumored that the soldiers have murdered Gen.

EFFECT OF THE VICTORY AT PUERTO PADRE-COMMUNICATION TO THE COAST OPENED UP -ALL THE EXPEDITIONS SUCCESSFULLY

Washington, June 17.-Intelligence received here by the friends of Cuba represent that the fight at Puerto del Padre was of more importance than was at first reported. The effect of the defeat of the Spanish troops was decisive, almost destroying the effectiveness of the Spanish forces in that portion of the island. It opens up direct communication with the ceast, and enables the forces of the Cuban army to protect the landing of reënforcements from the United States. The friends of Cuban independence here are very solicitous to hear from Gen. Jordan's command. It is known that for some days he has been in close proximity to a large Spanish force, and a collision was imminent at any time. Gens. Cespedes and Quesada are reported to be confident that they are masters of the situation, and that the independence of Cuba is a certainty. Every expedition which has left the United States has successfully landed and joined Gen. Quesada's army, and now compose a formidable and effective force, and are a terror to the Government troops. In every collision they are the victors. They waste no ammunition Every shot is represented as certainly fatal in its

SEVERE BATTLE NEAR TUNAS-CUBAN VICTORY. JEROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.] HAVANA, June 12 .- The Cherub, British man-

of-war, which came in last evening, brings the intelligence of a severe battle fought near Las Tunas, between 5,000 of the Government troops, under Ferrer, and some 8,800 Patriots. The Patriots are reported to have wen the victory. A relation of Donato Marmol has been killed, not Donato Marmol himself, as has been reported. The Spaniards also report the death of Bonicke, who was in the ranks of Ferrer. Another expedition has successfully landed in the neighborhood of Barracoa. I shall give you full details via Baltimore. I have been handed your note of the 5th. By all means

let me know when my letters are not received.

THE VOLUNTEER PROGRAMME-MATANZAS OPIN-IONS-NUMBER OF INSURGENTS - EXPEDI-TIONS SAFELY LANDED.

[PROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] HAVANA, June 12 .- The reunion expected to have occurred at the Theatre Taeon was not a success. Various causes prevented its becoming so. In the first place the resident Spaniards began to fear the conse quences of their movement. Then the rain, famous in these tropics for its power and volume, washed away for the time seing a great many subversive resolutions. The volunteer spirit, however, has not abated. To ealm the agitation as much as possible, the Spanish Ministry was advised that it would be better to retain at home for the present, at least, the additional troops proposed to be sent out. This was assented to, and Espinar lost no time sent out. This was assented to, and Espinar lost no time in letting his masters learn that they had again triumped. Whether another attempt will be made to hold a Congress, regularly represented by delegates chosen from among the volunteers and other officials or not, cannot at present be ascertained. But the determination arrived at by the volunteers is now well ascertained; so far, at any rate, as the government of the island is concerned. Gen. De Rodas will be permitted to land; to take possession of the Palace; will be sworn in as Captain-General of Cuba, in all probability, without any disturbance; but there will be an addication affixed to his oath in the mind of each volunteer and Spanish resident, and this—notens volunt.

The general principles of administration which seem to be settled for the moment are these: First, The whole island is now and is hereafter to continue under the management and control of the volunteers and Spanish residents. This is a rule inviolable. Second, The Cabanas fortress is to remain in the hands of the volunteers, as how, and as rapidly as can be effected the different forts are likewise to be put under their control. Third, They are to dictate when officers of the army are to be removed and Governors to be dismissed. Fourth, in case that any corruption be discovered on the part of Lieutenant-Governors, civil officers, or military men, they are to distate when officers of the army are to be immediately tried and shot. Fifth, in case lag kodas, or the Governor-General for the time being, does not agree to this programme, he is to be forced to resign, is was the case with Dulce.

Listen to a paragraph from the address of the Comite Macional Conservator de Matanass y su jurusdiccion, now bying before ne: "The situation cannot be concealed; it is grave, it is difficult; but despair at the imposibility of saving ourselves from it must not be tolerated. We can de this if as one man we all unite, and laying aside our passions in the presence of the authority (that is the volunteers in letting his masters learn that they had again tri umped. Whether another attempt will be made to hold

News comes from Santiago de Cuba to the effect that a News comes from Santiago de Coba to the effect that a rumor was in circulation mentioning that two steamers had disembarked troops at the port of Malaquerta. This is not far from Minate. The insurgents now have near Holquin about 6,000 men. These are commanded by Gens. Marcano and Marmol. At Ramon, Figuredo has 2,000 troops. Near Pacrto Frincipe the insurgents number 12,000, and the forcest that met Navidad at Arvestado were in numbers about 2,000. This does not interest the year others situated in other loyalities.

under the other generals. Intelligence has been received here directly from Cospedes of really good import for the insurgents. This information is sent to-day to the Junta in New-York. All the expeditions have been safely landed, and, excepting one or two cannon, nothing has been lost beside two boxes of shoes.

The Pelaye carried up 159 men to Mayarl, and Buceta has been ordered there also. The latter had been ordered to go to Bayamo, but was compelled to turn back two or three times. He had met with many difficulties en route to the latter place principally; these were occasioned by the obstructions placed in the road by the rebels. At one time there appeared to be a sort of insurrection among his troops; they became disgusted, and to settle matters, Buceta ordered some of them to be shot. The roads were very bad because of the increasing rains. In a letter from Santiago, dated May 28, some cruel acts of the Spaniards are recounted. An officer in the insurrectionary corps, named Pedro Acosta, had an interesting family, near that city, consisting of a wife and two sons. They were put to death by the Government troops; the boys were quite young. A negro was also murdered by the Spaniards under shocking circumstances.

INDICTMENT OF THE CUBAN JUNTA.

THE PROCEEDINGS TAKEN AT THE INSTANCE OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON-THE JUNTA CHARGED WITH BREACH OF THE NEUTRALITY LAWS-MEMBERS OF THE JUNTA IN LUDLOW-ST. JAIL-THE ACCUSED ALL RE-LEASED ON BAIL.

The readers of THE TRIBUNE are aware that there has existed in this city for some months past an association composed of native Cubans, and known as the Junta Patriotica de Cuba. The avowed object of this society is to provide the means of affording succor to the sick and wounded of the insurgent army in the field in Cuba, and in this good work the labors of the Juntaaided largely by Cuban ladies in New-York-have been eminently successful. But of late several military expeditions have got away from our shores, destined to join the Cuban patriots struggling for independence; and the Spanish authorities in this city have naturally been keeping a sharp lookout upon the Junta, believing that it was extensively engaged in organizing and forwarding these expeditions, and hoping to get such information as would justify an appeal to the law with the view of paralyzing the Junta.

The usual engines were set to work; spies and money were freely employed; and the Spanish Consul here was soon put in posssession of information which he regarded as sufficiently conclusive to take decisive action upon. Accordingly, he communicated with the Spanish Minister at Washington, informing that ifunctionary that an expedition which left for Cuba to give aid and comfort to the Cuban revolutionists, was fitted out through the efforts of the Junta, furnishing him at the same time with the proofs. Upon this the Minister made certain represen tations to the State Department at Washington, accompanied by the proofs that had been put in his possession, the result of all this being, that on Wednesday last the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, found true bills of indictment against Jose Morales Lemus, President of the Cuban Japta, and Jose M. Basora, John A. Lamar, Jose Mora Col. Wm. P. C. Ryan, Francisco Fesser, and Mariano Al varez, prominent members of the Association, for having on the 1st of May last began a certain military expedition against a portion of the dominions of Spain, with which

against a portion of the dominions of Spain, with which power the United States are at peace, in violation of the Neutrality laws of the United States.

Bench warrants were issued on Wednesday by Judge Blatchford for the arrest of all the parties indicted, and the same evening Deputy-Marshais Grilig, Crowley, Turner, Allen, Christie, Dawley and Smith, armed with these warrants, started out to arrest the accused porties. Deputies Crowley and Dawley found Mora at his residence at No. 235 East Thirteenth-st, about 8 o'clock in the evening. Upon learning the errand of the officers, Mora immediately passed a parcel of papers to his wife, which Deputy Crowley perceiving, he immediately took possession of, among the papers being a check for \$1,000. The papers are now in the custody of the Marshal. The officer, it is said, took the papers forcibly from Mrs. Mora, that hady refusing to give them up to him. Col. Ryan was arrested by Deputy Allen, about 7 o'clock, on Broadway, and hurried off to Ladlow-st. Jall, against his urgent remonstrances, the officer refusing to show him the warrant for bis arrest. Mora and Fesser were also taken to the same prison, and the three were permitted to occupy the same quarters guring the night, but were not allowed to conhis arrest. More and Fesser were also taken to the same prison, and the three were permitted to occupy the same quarters during the night, but were not allowed to converse with any one. The keeper of the lail was told by the Marshals to keep the prisoners apart, but that functionary, being mercifully inclined, allowed them to share each other's company during the night, providing them with comfortable beds and otherwise treating them well, for which kind consideration, however, they had to pay twenty dollars each yesterday morning. The arrest of these three gentiemen was the night's work on Wednesday, the Marshals being unable to seeme the other parties.

parties.

Jose Morales Lemus, the President of the Junta, who resides in Brooklyn (out of this district), having been informed by Deputy Marshal Greig that a warrant had been issued for his arrest, came over to the Marshal's office voluntarily yesterday morning and gave himself up. Jose F. Bosara, the Secretary of the Junta, who is a particular by profession, and was until recently the up. Jose F. Bosara, the Scoretary of the Juna, and a physician by profession, and was until recently the Dominican Consul at this port. Mariano Alvarez, the General commanding the expedition, and Jonn H. Lamar, also voluntarily surrendered themselves yesterday into the custody of the Marshal. At 10 clock a. m. mil the accused appeared, in answer to summons, before Judge Blatchford, who ruled that they each give ball in \$5,000, to answer the indictments when duly notified, and in \$2,500 each to keep the peace for six months. Bail was preported vivon in each case.

recomply given in each case.

There are ten counts in the indictment. The first leven, which are almost precisely alike, charge, in subtance, that the accused were all actively engaged in fitting out the expedition named, in violation of our Nenrality laws. The following is the first count of the

dictment: Circuit Court of the United States of America, for the

indictment:

Circuit Court of the United States of America, for the Southern District of New-York, in the Second Circuit.—
At all stated term of the Circuit Court of the United States of America for the Southern District of New-York, in the Second Circuit.—
At all stated term of the Circuit Court of the United States of America for the Southern District of New-York, in the Second Circuit, began and held at the city of New-York, within and for the district and circuit aforesaid, on the first Monday of April, in the year of our Lord 1869, and continued by adjournment to and including the 16th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1869.

Southern District of New-York, ss.: The jurors of the United States of America, within and for the district and circuit aforesaid, on their onth present that Jose Morales Lemus, William O. C. Ryan, Francesco Fesser, Jose Mora, Mariano Alvarez, and Johu H. Lamar, late of the City and County of New-York, in the District and Circuit aforesaid, yeomen, heretofore, to wit, on the 1st day of May, in the year of our Lord 1869, at the Southern District of New-York, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, with force and arms, did knowingly and willfully, then and there, begin a certain foreign State, the State of Spain, with which the United States are now and were then at peace, against the peace of the said United States and their dignity, and against the form of the statue in such cases made and provided. The eighth count charges them with having, on the 18th of April last, chilsted one Frederick R. Lowe, as a recruit for the Caban revolutionists. The finish count charges them with having similarly collisted one George A. Mason, on the 20th of the same month, and the tenth count charges that on the 6th of May last they enlisted 100 others for similar purposes.

Mr. Joseph Bell, Assistant District-Attorney, who has

thers for similar purposes.

Mr. Joseph Bell, Assistant District-Attorney, who has

buring the line the accessiver giving ball, commis-tioner Shields's room, where the ball was taken, was trowded with Cubans and others, friends of the accused, at, although great interest was manifested in the pro-cedings, he undue excitement prevailed. The following two sections of the Neutrality Laws are hose under which the proceedings named have been

The following two sections of the Neutrality Laws are those under which the proceedings named have been taken:

Sac. 2. And be it further enocted. That if any person shall within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States culist or enter himself, or hire or retain another person to exhibit or enter himself, or hire or retain another person to exhibit or enter himself, or to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with notes to be enlisted or entered in the service of any foreign prince, state, colony, district, or people, as a soliding or as a marine or seaman, on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer, every person so offending shall be deemed guity of a high misdenanor, and shall be fined not exceeding one tocusand dollars, and be imprisanted not exceeding three years. Provided that this act shall not be construed to extend to any subject or elitered of any foreign prince, state, colony, district or people, who shall transiently be within the United States, and shall or hourd of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer, which at the time of its arrival within the United States, was fitted and equipped as anch, culist or enter himself, or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same foreign prince, state, colony, district or people, who is transiently within the United States, to culsio or enter himself to serve such foreign prince, tate, colony, district or people, who is transiently within the United States, to culsio or enter himself to serve such foreign prince, state, colony, district or people, who is transiently within the United States, to culsior or enter himself to serve such foreign prince, state, colony, district or people.

Sett. 6. And to it further fracted. That if any person shall within the tartered on the means for any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any forcing prince or state, or of any colony, clairict, or people with whem the United States are [all peace, e

As might be expected, this affair has caused no small stir among the hundreds of Cubans at present residing in this city. Some are indignant at the whole proceeding, considering that their co-patriots who were arrested and imprisoned have been subjected to a humiliating outrage to please the Spanish Minister; but the better thinking take the matter more coolly, knowing well that there are occasions on which Government cannot refuse to act, even against its own convictions and wishes; and these parties are quite content so long as the Cuban parties are the aid they need to enable them to strike down these parties are quite content so long as the Cuban patriots get the aid they need to enable them to strike down forever the Spanish power in Cuba. When the case will be called for a hearing no one can say at present; but with the brightening prospects of the Cuban insurgents there seems no probability that it will ever figure among

THE REMAINS OF JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH.

BALTIMORE, June 17 .- The remains of Junius Brutus Booth, the great tragedian, were removed this morning from the Baltimore Cemetery, where they were buried some years ago, and reinterred in Green Mount Cemetery. The fine monument of Booth has also been removed, and will be placed over his grave. It is proposed to bring the dead children buried in Harford County, and with the remains of John Wilkes Booth, place them side by side in Green Mount. The members of the family will be present, and the body of Wilkes Booth will be buried the latter part of naxt week. THE PEACE JUBILEE.

THE FINANCIAL SUCCESS OF THE ENTERPRISE ASSURED-THE MUSICAL PERFORMANCE IN-CREASING IN MERIT.

IFROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT. I Boston, June 17 .- The third day of the Jubilee has eclipsed the previous two, and the craziness of Boston has infected all New-England. The "Anvil Chorus" is still the daily stimulant. It is played twice at every public performance, and Mr. Gilmore, the hundred anvils, and the twelve pieces of artillery, divide the honors. Some people say that the Music Committee have it repeated for themselves every morning before breakfast, and again just after going to bed. The speculators sold tickets on State-st. for \$10 or \$15 each in huge quantities, notwithstanding that one of their number was arrested for a similar operation yesterday. The box-office at the Coliseum was closed at an early hour, and at 31 o'clock the builder caused the doors to be closed, as the edifice could not safely hold any more. Many hundreds who had bought tickets were thus excluded. The audience probably numbered 35,000, and about 40,000 remained near the entrances. blocking up the streets and occupying the steps of all the houses for one or two squares. The musical performances increase in merit every day. To-day we had two excellent chorals, several overtures, and two new pieces by American composers. The first was a "Peace Festival March," by Jannatti, a Boston composer, and was fairly received. The second a Triumphal Overture, introducing 'Hail Columbia," was by C. C. Converse, a Brooklyn lawyer, formerly of Boston. It is an effective and well written composition, though strongly suggestive of some of the best passages of Wayne. Madame Parepa-Rosa created an extraordinary impression by her singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner," in which her voice rang like a trumpet above the noise of a thousand instruments, ten thousand voices, the roaring organ, the big drum, and twelve pieces of artillery. The evening wound up with a ball in the Coliseum building, the seats being removed from the floor for the occasion. Six or eight thousand people were present, including a fair proportion of Boston society. The music was furnished by two immense bands, under Mr. P. L. Gilmore and Mr. H. Dodworth of New-York. The success of the festival has been so great that it is proposed to continue it a week longer, or even for a month; but I don't believe this will be done. Human nature could not stand it.

THE STORY OF THE PEACE JUBILEE. IFROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

CHAPTER II. Boston, June 16.-James Russell Lowell has recently been the recipient of an unlimited amount of abuse for having dared to write a poem culogizing June days, June days this year having been a delusion and a snare. But to-day having been such a June day as Lowell dreamed of, hope lies in the future. Weather, as well as fortune, favors the brave, and Grant brought with him the sunshine that is as welcome as peace. The morning had no sooner opened its eyes than all Boston and vicinity were in motion. Every train groaned be neath the burden of humanity, the music of the engine eing drowned in the music of suburban choristers, who are so wound up with song as to have serious thoughts of reducing life to one eternal hallelujah. Everybody not in the Jubilee chorus felt that existence would be a mockerry if he, she, or it, did not see Grant, and hear the chorus. So everybody came to Boston, with a portman astonishing what good memories such people possess. Citizens of Boston, living in comfortable houses, find come to see them well through the Jubilee-who occupy all the spare-rooms, and expect meat three times a day People with city homes are to be commiscrated on such ns, for if they do not call in the lame, the halt, and the blind, and meckly retire to an attic, or camp out in the back yard, they obtain the enviable reputation of being brutally inhospitable. All the carpet-baggers that Common betook themselves to hotels and boarding houses, while lodgings, other than on the cold, cold ground, rose in proportion to the demand for peace. At the time turned with his family-(what would become of some families if such a decree should go forth to-day !)-it was expressly stipulated that "if thou sell aught unto thy neighbor, or buyest aught of thy neighbor's hand, ye shall not oppress one another." But we have changed all that, and jubilees mean to keep all you can, and take all you can get. Boston shopkeepers entertained rose colored ideas of fortunes to be made out of the Jubilities, and there are dry goods dealers who made arrangements n advance to have innch furnished to their clerks behind the counters, in order to meet the grush of patrons. Fatal delusion! Probthere never was less business done in Boston during the year than on yesterday, nor is the prospect so very flattering for the future. When people pay \$5 a ticket to have their savage breasts soothed by music, and untold amounts for the privilege of not stary ing to death, they are not given to outside extravagance Moreover, the Collseum is so big that it takes up all the time there is. Anybody who has thought for anything else, is a disgrace to humanity.

Grant was to be officially received at the State House at 11 o'clock; Grant was to review the State militia. For a few hours the Collseum had a formidable rival The bloated aristocrats of Beacon and Park-ets. were helpless before the human barricades that rendered front doors useless. Sidewalks were as tightly packed as sar dine boxes; and for what! Just for the bare possibility of catching a glimpse of him who is first in war and first in "let us have peace!" Blessed be enthusiasm, for of such is the kingdom of Gilmores. Whenever Boston has a new enthusiasm, it gives the State House a new coat of paint. How it can resist the present opportunity is

marvelous. ... While the crowd without stood patiently in the sun, the interior of the State House behaved itself with equal propriety. Invited guests occupied the good Governor's apartments, and lay in wait for the big lion that was to roar as gently as any sucking dove. There were all the Judges of Massachusetts, as fine a looking body of men as can be found in any part of the world-from short Chief-Justice Chapman to tall Judge Gray, the only man to whom Charles Sumner is obliged to look up. There was ex-Judge Russell, Collector of the Port, who is as good at telling stories as at taking care of school-ships, and of whom many a good story is told. "Do you call the Judge a saint!" asked an orthodox man of Father Taylor. "No, not exactly a saint," replied the sailors' parson, "but he is the sweetest of sinners." There were Senator Wilson and Gen. Benham, who looks as strong as some of his engineering. and Gen. Chamberlain, whose face is full of en ergy, and Gen. Underwood, who lost a leg to save the country, and Lieut.-Gen. Tucker, who did the same thing. There was Admiral Farragut, who in profile, looks like an eagle, and whose head is as compact as a cannon ball. There was Commodore John Rodgers, the hero of the Weehawken, a man of fine appearance and agreeable. There were ladies, many and gay-among them was Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. Then the Governor appeared, and if he had known what a clever man said of him, his ears would have tingled. ' How well the Governor looks," said a lady, " and how neat he is in his attire." "Yes." answered the clever man, "he is a clean man. His soul is as white as his linen, and he is not so great a Radical as to have for gotten the meaning of reason." When Massachusetts sends William Claffin to Congress there will be one more

honest politicisu in Washington. At last the President came, escorted by more dignitaries, and introduced by the Hon. A. H. Rice. What the Governor said, and what Grant said the telegraph has told you, but not how Grant looked as he said it. could have knocked him down with a feather. Every word was spoken as though, like a swollen cork, it had been drawn with great difficulty; and the speech was delivered in so low a voice as to be unintelligible except to the illuminated. Finally, the President tered and stuck! It was no use. Ho could not make a speech. Delighted at the fact, we all forgave him, and the Judges were introduced, and the Senators and Representatives in their respective departments. Without, a sea of heads surged to and fro; the lancers, single file, in their red coats and white plumes, looked like a bed of cacti; and when the President drove off, in a barouche drawn by six horses, followed by his honorable escort, the patient crowd enjoyed the luxury of shouting at the top of their

ungs. All things cousidered, the President might have been [better dressed, inasmuch as he does not owe his election to the Great Unwashed. That over, the sea of heads parted more quickly than

did that of olden time, and the waves dashed toward the

scene of the reviews. We followed at a distance, taking

the Common in our way. What a blessed thing it would be if Boston's hope and pride were as cheerful every day in the year! Not that I would have a perpetual Jubilee, but there are no such elements of the picturesque in city life as street-venders and showmen. A few of the élite would greatly enhance a stroll through the Common, could they, like the deer, be bought and properly caged. Such a driving business as these low-down people were doing; Here was a shriveled up beldame playing an organ, upon which was exposed a French medal and a paper addressed to one Baron Cavalli, signed by the First Napoleon. What could it mean! The beldame was French, French we spoke, and French we got in return, which, translated into English, signified that she (the beldame) was the Baroness Cavalli-Napoleon (exiled-husband dead-povertyorgan. The Baroness had a temper, and you are not obliged to believe every word she said. There was another organ-grinder who, poor fellow, had both eyes shot out by a minnie ball at the battle of Weldon Railroad, 1864, and still another who did the organ business en grande tenue, going about with his organ on wheels, the flags of America, France, Germany, and Ireland adorning the case. He was a sailor, covered with medals from four countries, a German, a fighter who, having lived through 29 years of service, had his arms shot on at Fort Fisher. Why do you have passed on your organ, 'This is not to aid an Italian P' "Because," he replied with emphatic gutturals, "I don't want to be taken for one of those lazy beggars. I don't like the business." Perhaps he doesn't, but his boy was overflowing with currency. Very terrible-looking mince pies, cocoa-nuts, and peculiar looking lemonade were the pieces de résistance of the Commoners. They would eat a mince pie, and then they would look through a tele scope to see stars, just as if they would'nt see stars, nightmares, and everything else, provided they waited a few hours. People always do yearn for telescopes ou such occasions. A Darby and Joan selling pop com were a study for Frère or Eastman Johnson. But what most impressed us was the extraordinary prevalence of instruments for muscular display. Spirometers, lifters, weighers, testers of the power of blows, measurers of length and breadth, were special favorites with the pub-Electrical batteries divided the honors. "Step up, ladies and gentlemen. It will do you a dollar's worth of good." "Warranted to cure any disease to numerous to mention," said the sign. There was the wonderful glueman and the wonderful pill-man. "These 'ere pills don't go fooling round like your ordinary fellers, but they do their work up slick and certain," orated the empiric, with violent gesticulation, as if under the influence of his own medicine.

The nearer the approach to the Coliseum, the denser grew the throng. Streets were blockaded by rows of cars detained by Gen. Grant's military escort. Drivers yelled, horses bolted at sound of brass bands, people stuck their elbows into your back, trod on your toes, waiked up your dress if you were a woman, and endeav ored to deprive you of your coat-tails if you were a man. Getting into the Collseum was about as difficult as getting into Heaven; but once in, what a magnificent pageant! Every seat filled, and thousands standing on the floor and in the galleries. Forty thousand people assembled under one roof to pay tribute to Music and Grant! There are subjects too big for expression. No one of common sense dares to compliment Niagara, and it is almost as useless to attempt to describe this mighty gathering together of the people.

"What an event!" "What an era!" "What a mo This is the bathos of the hour. When anybody opens his mouth, he utters one of these three platitudes. The wise held their tongues, and look unutterable things. I could only send an unutterable illustration, my task

Imagine a square amphitheater half the size of the Coliseum at Rome. Imagine the rafters hung with the national colors, and every square inch of wood-work covered with the flags of all nations. the galleries decorated with frescoes and the arms of every State in the Union: 20,000 human beings seated, and the thousands more standing up: the crash of a great organ, the harmonious shout of thousands of voices proclaiming "Glory to God in the highest": sunlight burst ing upon the scene in one broad shaft: the President of the United States, and many of our best and greatest receiving the halo of this light. Imagine that all this is to thank God for peace, and you imagine the poem of the Jubilee. Who will write what you have imagined

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH. Boston, June 17 .- The Coliseum for an hour prior to the opening of the concert to-day, was crammed, and the management was compelled to close the doors. The programme comprised mainly patriotic and popular selections. Parepa-Rosa sung an aria from "Robert," receiving an encore. The Anvil Chorus was given, and the original trumphal overture on American national airs, introducing "Hail Columbia." composed by Converse of Brooklyb, was performed, the latter receiving most enthusiastic plaudits. The Grand Military March, performed by 1,000 instruments, was finely given. The "Star-Spangled Banner" sung by Parepa with a full chorus, was repeated in response to enthusiastic encores. M. Arbuckle's sole on the trumpet was applanded, as were the other pieces. The performance closed with singing "Old Hundred" by the whole chorus, accompanied by all the instruments and the artillery, the andlence joining. There were no disorders nor fatalities to-day as yet reported. It is estimated that 60,000 people were in close proximity outside of the building unable to gain admittance. The ball to-night was a successful and brilliant affair.

BUNKER HILL DAY IN BOSTON AND VICINITY. selections. Parepa-Rosa sung an aria from "Robert," BUNKER HILL DAY IN BOSTON AND VICINITY.

Bosron, June 17 .- At the annual meeting of the Bunker Hill Monument Association to-day President Grant, Admiral Farragut, Gen. W. T. Sherman, Commodore Winslow, and Gen. Philip Sheridan were unam mously elected honorary members, and the old of Officers was reclected. The day was ated by the citizens of Charlestown with spirit. There was a grand parade of hiltary and fire companies. The procession ed through the main street to the City Hall, which the companies of the city Hall, which we have the companies of the city Hall, which we have the companies of the city Hall, which we have the companies of the city Hall which we have the city had been considered to the city of t the military and fire companies. The Procession marched through the main street to the City Hall, which was formally dedicated. Richard Frotingham delivered the address. The corner-stone for a monument commemorative of her citizen soldiers deceased in the war, was laid to-day in Cambridge with appropriate ex-

THE PRESIDENT'S MOVEMENTS.

RECEPTION OF PRESIDENT GRANT AT WORCESTER. WORCESTER, Mass., June 17 .- President Grant arrived here at 2 o'clock p. m. from Groton, in charge of a Committee of the City Council. He was accompanied by Secretary Boutwell, Gov. Claffin, Gen. Underwood of the latter's staff, and others. Mayor Blake made a brief the latter stan, and others. Mayor blaze made a sternal address of welcome, and the President was then conbarouche, with the Highland Cadets as a body guard, and the military, Post No. 10, G. A. R., and the Fire Department acting as escort. Six thousand school children lined the streets and leaded the President was reveal at the fire preserve with flowers. school chindren with flowers. A collation was served at deut's carriage with flowers. A collation was served at the Bay State House, and the President took the train at 4:30 p. m. for New-York. The citizens had only a day's notice of the President's visit, but, nevertheless, made quite an imposing demonstration.

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT TO SPRINGFIELD. Springfield, Mass., June 17. - President Grant, accompanied by a delegation of the City Government, arrived in this city from Worcester this evening, ment, arrived in this city from worcester this evening, and was received with salutes. He was introduced to the citizens by Mayor Winchester, from the balcony of the Massasoit House. The President made a brief ad-dress, and soon after left in the train for New-York.

PRESIDENT GRANT IN TOWN. President Grant arrived in the city at 11:45 ast night, coming in the afternoon train from Worcester, Mass. He came alone and joined his family at the house Mass. He came alone and for the pretty well tired out of his brother-in-law. Although pretty well tired out with the excitement and travel of the past three days, the General was in excellent health and spirits, and expressed himself much gratified with his eastern tour. He proposes returning to Washington, with his family on Saturday or Mondayinext.

A DESPERADO SHOT.

Douglas, Ill., June 17 .- A shooting affray took place a few days ago in the town of Ullin, a few miles from this place, under the following circumstances A man named Trusty, an employé in the lime-kilns there A man named Trusty, an employé in the lime-kilns there, waited on Mr. G. R. Thatcher, cashier, and demanded the balance of money due him, as he was about to leave. Mr. Thatcher not having the money gave him a check on Mr. Calvin, one of the proprietors, for the amount. Trusty waited on Mr. Calvin at his store and presented the check. Mr. Calvin paid a portion of the money, and requested Trusty to wait until the afternoon and he would receive the remainder. The man declared himself satisfied, but proceeded to his home, and procuring a revolver returned and demanded the money immediately. Mr. Calvin stated that he did not have that amount with him, when Trusty drew his revolver and fired. Mr. Calvin sprang toward him, but was felled to the floor with the pistol. Mr. Thatcher entering the store at this moment, Trusty shapped the pistol at him, but Thatcher cave himself up to the afficers of the law, when the Coroner

was notified and an inquest held immediately, when a verdict of "justifiable homicide" was rendered. Mr. Calvin's injuries proved to be slight. Thatcher is only 18 years of age, but has established a good character as a business man in the community.

WEST POINT.

SERIOUS BUT NOT FATAL ACCIDENT-DEPAR-TURE OF THE CADETS ON LEAVE OF AB-SENCE-THE FAREWELL-THE SIXTY-NINE CHEER.

WEST POINT, Jan. 17 .- An accident occurred ere this morning to two well-known citizens of New-York and their driver, which came near proving fatal, but which resulted fortunately in nothing worse than the bruising more or less serious of all three, and the loss of a carriage and span of horses.

Mr. Henry E. Clark, the cloth importer of No. 460 Broomest, and Mr. F. Frederick Gunther, a prother of ex-Mayor Gunther, were on their way from the hotel to the ferry landing at a little past 7, in a carriage drawn by two aprirted and hard-mouthed horses. At a point about equidistant between the riding-hall and the landing, the horses started on a run, and the driver, Stephen Mandigo, found it impossible to manage them. Just before reaching the little passenger-house, Mr. Clark, a very muscular man, seized one of the reins, leaving the driver free to use the whole strength of both his hands on the other; but their united efforts were in vain. The furious animals rushed on at terrific speed, turned to the left upon the pier, and made headlong for the river. The many spectators of the exciting scene saw no hope for the endangered passengers, cooped up as they were in a close carriage, and with only a moment to choose between a perilous leapto the ground and a no less perilous plunge into 30 feet of water. Luckily, Mr. Clark's presence of mind had not deserted him. In an instant he had given the hint to his companion, and in the next Mr. Gunther was on terrafframa. Mr. Clark sprang from the other side of the vehicle, and as he reached the ground this carriage fell over him, still drawn at frightful speed toward the edge of the pier, plowing the fleoring up in agily furrows. The driver still clung to the reins, or clise was unable to threw himself from his box, for when the horses made their last fearful piunge, dashing the overturned carriage over, the heavy atring-piece of the pier, he went with them, and for a few seconds was lost to sight. In the mean time Mr. Clark, who had regained his feet, sprang for a boat, and was ready in a minute to row to the assistance of the drowning man; but as Mandigo reached the surface a rope was thrown to him, and he was soon brought to land, very badly cut and brained and cut, and his arms and hands severely abraded. The three sufferers were at once removed to the hospital, where the received, in the course of the day, the con Broome-st., and Mr. F. Frederick Gunther, a brother of ex-Mayor Gunther, were on their way from the hotel to

an invalid for some weeks, but no double are entertained of his recovery.

Mr. Clark's escape from a frightful death was most extraordinary. But for the open door, which caught the extraordinary. But for the open door, which caught the ground as the carriage overturned, thereby keeping the body of the vehicle somewhat elevated, he would have been crushed by the projecting hub of the rear wheel and his body dragged to the heavy string-piece, there to be mangled and form beyond the possibility of recomition. The horses came to the surface once or twice after their fatal leap, and then sank to the bottom, dragged down by the great weight of the carriage. They were valuable animals, having cost Mr. Denron, their owner, \$200 only a few days ago. Mr. Denron loses in all about \$2,000, unless he should succeed in recovering the carriage and harness before the action of the water has rendered them value-less.

before the action of the water has rendered them valueless.

At 12 o'clock the graduates were free, and long before
the clock struck I every member of the class had deffed
the grey, and donned what integuments it suited him to
wear. Seon the hour for parting came, and there were
many sad hearts and overflowing eyes, I ween, when the
hast affectionate glance was cast at the broad sandy
plain where, as homesick "plebes," the departing graduates had once tramped in misery at the command of
youthful martinets, where they, too, had sought revenge
in turn; and where, in after years, they had each turned
and wound his fiery Pegasus, or made the loud-menthed
cannon start the choics in the hills fibers were not many
who could, without emotion, let their gaze rest for a mement upon the bright grassy lawn over which they had
marched so many times, and on which they had heard
the advice of so many of the titled favorites of the nation.
The trees under which they had loitered, the walks
they had trodden, the old familiar trophies lying prone
upon the sward where the birds sing sweetest; the library, the Academic buildings, the mess hall, the chapel,
the little sunny spots of greenery shining amid the shadews
of overhanging trees, the Hudson, always beautiful or
grand, whether smilling in the moonlight or blustering in
stormy sobs when the day is young; the dark hills that
rise in grandeur on every side, now radiant in saniight,
now veiled in mist, grand at morning, noon, or night, and
lovely in either twilight;—these were all old friends, and
the sad, quiet look at each brought up a thousand recollections of the past that will be green in the memory for
many a long year to come. I saw more than one graduate steal off alone to take a last look at some favorite
spot, and i noticed that when they came back their eyes
looked red.

Dinner-time. Nearly the whole class at the hotel.

spot, and I noticed that when they came back their eyes looked red.

Dinner-time. Nearly the whole class at the hotel.

Lindsey, with his pale face, came in on crutches. They passed a merry hour at the table, and at 2½ o'clock, after ordding a hasty good-by to their friends, hurried in a body to catch the downward-bound Daniel Drew. As the steamer neared the dock, the scene of the parting among the graduates and their friends of the Second Class was really affecting. The hasty hand-shaking, the slap on the back, the extra squeeze of the hand, the quiet whisper, and the burly "Good-by" which nearly choked every man whose quivering lips gave utterance to the words, were simple tokens—but how cloquent, let only him attempt to tell who parted with his friend today. The graduates were promptly on board at the last cash, and the steamer started. Forming on the after guards of the lower deck they gave the Academy cheer with a insty voice that fairly awakened the spirits of the wooded hights and brought them out in guards of the lower deck they gave the Academy cheer with a justy voice that fairly awakened the spirits of the wooded hights and brought them out in loud response. "B-I-X-T-Y-N-I-N-E-Yah! Yah! Yah! Yah: Fiz-z-z-z! Boom!"—was the cheer, and the boys asiore auswered with a will: "Good by, Harry!" "God bless you, Bob!" "Don't forget me, Will!" shouted one and another; and Reese of Kentucky, with the voice of a Stentor, but the tender heart of a girl, sounded the last note—"God bless you all, boys!" and the words went down into the well of each man's heart, and plashed the water clear up into his eyes.

DINNER OF THE GRADUATING CLASS.

The West Point graduates, who arrived in

water clear up into his eyes.

DINNER OF THE GRADUATING CLASS.

The West Point graduates, who arrived in the city last evening at 6 o'clock on the Daniel Drew, sat down to one of Delinonico's choicest dibners last evening. All the class were present, with the exception of Messrs. Lindsay, Leggett, Osgood, Thomas, Rawson, Hughes, Aspinwall, Fitzsimmons, and Miller. The first-named, who is fast recovering from the accident he met with last week, has gone to his father's residence, near Gettysburg. The others have also left for their several homes. The dinner was most enjoyable. At last, free from the restraints of cadet life, a period to which they have looked forward for four years, they gave full vont to their several dispositions. After doing ample justice to the viands, the cloth was removed, and Mr. Bergland, who has the honor of standing No. 1 in the class, and who officiated as chairman, arose and offered the first toast, "The President," which was cloquently responded to by Mr. Brady, "The Army and Navy" was responded to by Mr. Tillman. "Alma Mater" by Mr. Burke, "Class of '60' by Mr. Taylor, and 'Vacant Chairs' by Mr. Pailman. At a late hour the merry party dispersed, and to-day all will probably proceed to their homes to pass their thirty days of furlough.

THE TEMPLE OF HONOR.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17 .- This afternoon the following officers were elected for the Inner Grand Temple of Honor and Temperance for the ensuing year: 8 G. W. T., Deborah C. Lafeter of Philadelphia; 8. G. W. V. G. W. T., Deborah C. Lafeter of Philadelphia; S. G. W. Y. T., Mary E. Styles of Philadelphia; S. G. W. R., Clara Cook of Philadelphia; S. W. G. Treas., Mary Cluley of Pittsburgh; S. G. W. U., Ann C. Mott of Scranton; S. W. G. Chaplain, Eirzabeth A. Search of Philadelphia; S. G. W. G., Sallie Hepkins of Pittsburgh.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The negro who murdered Adkin Lewis, in Co., Ga., on Wednesday, has been arrested. ... A heavy rain storm prevailed in Georgia yesterday, which, it is feared, has done much damage to

the corn crop.A stay of proceedings has been granted chester, to-day.

. McCormick's fgrist mill, at Hull, Canada, containing a considerable quantity of flour and grain, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, \$20,000. Horace Douglass Lasceles of the Royal Navy died on the 18th of June, at Esquimait, Van Couver's Island. The deceased is a brother of Earl Harold.

... The Ben Franklin printing office at Indianapolis, Ind., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss on the building and machinery, \$24,000. Insured for ... The trial of Capt. William B. Donaldson, in St. Louis, for the murder of a colored man on the steamer Great Republic nearly one year ago, began on Monday.

named Marks, stationed at Fort Ontario, N. Y., was shot yesterday by a comrade named Clemens. Marks is not expected to recover.

... Hannum & Leonard's machine-shop at Anburn, N. Y., took fire yesterday, and was totally destroyed. The loss on the building and machinery was about \$17,000, on which there is \$5,000 insurance.

. Patrick McGrath, who is under arrest at Buffalo for a larceny committed in that city, was yester-day recognized as the person charged with the murder of Tnomas Hayes, at Detroit, about a month since.John H. Simms, a notorious character,

was arrested at Syracuse, yesterday, on a charge of pas-sing counterfeit money. He was taken to Canandalgua. A young man named Whelden was arrested as an accom-....Dispatches from Omaha say several companies of cavalry are scouring the country in search of indians. Six companies of troops have arrived from California this week, and have been distributed along the Union Pacific Railroad. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FOREIGN NEWS. SPAIN.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION AGAINST MONTPENSIER. MADRID, Thursday, July 17, 1869. Great public meetings have been held by the Republicans in Valladolid and Seville, to protest against the presence in Spain of the Duke of Montpensier.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY GEN. PRIM. In the Cortes, to-day, Gen. Prim declared that all military officers who refused to take the eath to respect and obey the new Constitution would have their names struck from the rolls of the army.

PROHIBITION OF REPUBLICAN CRIES. Senor Sogasta, Minister of the Interior, said now that the Constitution and the Regency have been adopted, the shouting of republican cries in the streets would be considered a legal offense, and would be prohibited. This declaration produced a great sensation in the Chamber.

THE REGENCY. Marshal Serrano will take the oaths of office as Regent of Spain on Friday. Troubles are apprehended on the occasion.

A RADICAL EDITOR IMPRISONED.

Panis, Thursday, June 17, 1869. The city is entirely tranquil, and no fears are now

apprehended of further disorder. The manager of Le Rappel. a newspaper recently started in the interest of the anti-dynasty party, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for inciting contempt of the Government. The editor of the paper was sentenced to six months' imprisoment, and to pay a fine of three thousand francs, and each printer in the establishment was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of one thou-

COLLISION BETWEEN LABORERS AND SOLDIERS. A very formidable collision occurred yesterday at St. Etienne among the coal miners on the one hand and the national troops on the other, whereby several lives were lost. The miners made an attempt to rescue some prisoners held by the military. Firearms were used on both sides, but the rioters were at length dispersed, after seven of their number had been killed and many injured. Five of the soldiers were badly wounded. At the last accounts order had been restored.

> GREAT BRITAIN. MEXICAN RELATIONS.

LONDON, Thursday, June 17-Midnight. In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Otway, Under Foreign Secretary, in reply to an inquiry of Mr. Beaumont, said when the Republic of Mexico was reestablished, is declined intercourse with the Powers which recognized the Empire. The British Minister at the City of Mexico consequently withdrew. Her

Majesty's Government had no objection to reopen relations, but overtures must come from Mexico. MR. GLADSTONE ON MR. BRIGHT'S LETTER. Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question from Dr. North, explained that Mr. Bright wrote his recent letter to the Birmingham meeting without consulting his colleagues, and on his own responsibility. The Government had no intention of threatening the House of Lords. Each estate of the Kingdom was entitled to the fullest freedom of speech, and he would regard with great jealousy any attempt to interference with it, especially if made by a Minister

to interfere with the independence of the House of Lords. Whenever overtures had been made to them to attend public meetings they had both steadily declined.
MR. BRIGHT'S LETTER IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS In the House of Lords to-night there was a crowded

attendance, and great interest was manifested in the

of the Crown. He himself and his colleague, Mr.

Bright, both discouraged any popular action tending

proceedings. Lord Cairns, amid cheers from the Opposition, put the question whether Mr. Bright's letter had been expected by the other members of the Government, and whether in the present crisis it was a proper support and assistance to the Government. He said the Government must either indorse or repudiate

the letter. Earl Granville, in reply, admitted the authenticity of the letter, and said the Cabinet had declined to discuss the policy to be pursued if the bill should be rejected. He knew that neither of his colleagues, except Mr. Bright, had any knowledge of the contents of the letter until it was published. He thought the Cabinet was not responsible for the individual opinions of its members, and for himself regretted Mr Bright's language; but he had Mr. Bright's authority for stating that he had no intention to express disrespect to their lordships; and that if any pain

GERMANY.

had been caused to them by his words he expressed

unfeigned regret.

SPEECH BY KING WILLIAM. BREMEN, Thursday, June 17, 1869.

King William to-day opened the new naval port of Heppens, at the mouth of the Jahde River. He made a speech, in which he returned thanks to the promoters of the enterprize. He said, although the late king commenced this work, political circumstances subsequently interfered with the establishment of a German port here. But Providence had now permitted him to accomplish what his brother began. He would look with cheerful confidence for the development in the future of the young German navy.

THE SUEZ CANAL. LONDON, Thursday, June 17, 1869. Telegrams from Constantinople state that the

Porte protests against the power assumed by the

Pasha of Egypt to issue invitations to crowned heads for the opening of the Suez Canal. Such invitations, it is maintained, should only emanate from the Sultan as the Suzerain of the Pasha. ITALY. PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

FLORENCE, Thursday, June 17, 1869. Parliament was prorogued to-day by the King.

DINNER to GEN. ROSECRANS-TROUBLE IN SO-NORA-THE REVOLT IN QUERETARO-NE-GRETE'S MOVEMENTS.

HAVANA, June 17 .- The steamer France, from

Vera Cruz, has arrived, and brings dates of the 12th inst. from the city of Mexico. The citizens of the United States in the capital gave a dinner on the 5th to Minister Rosecrans. A Mexican journal calls Mr. Nelson, the new American Minister, a ferectious man, sent by President Grant to create trouble in the country. The Prefect of Acapulco had been killed by an assassin. The revolution in Queretare continued, and appeared to gain strength. The Government had dispatched 1.500 additional troops to that State for the defense of the legality constituted Governor. The people and State troops support the late Governor, who was deposed.

Another revolution was reported in Zacatecas. Gen. Negrete was organizing a movement at Toluca. The State authorities at Sonora had expelled the Federal had prenounced against the National Government at San Luis Potosi. Gen. Fornandes Ortega, the candidate of the party in opposition to the Juares Administration, was elected Governor of La Puebla.

MINISTER MARISCAL—VEGA'S REVOLUTION IN SINALOA. States in the capital gave a dinner on the 5th to Minister

CITY OF MEXICO, June 10, via HAVANA, June 17.—Minister Mariscal and Commissioner Gomes Palacios leave next month for Washington. Gen. Vega, who sailed from California, has landed at San Blas with mu-

nitions of war. He has 3,000 men at Santiage. He was welcomed by the people. It is expected that the expedi-tion will attack Sinaloa. The rebel Chieftain Betanzot has been captured. Limentour has been released from tempisonment. DISASTER AT SEA. Bark Mary A. Troop (Br.), Capt. Cain, from

Adrossen for this port, was run down and sunk by the steamship Pennsylvania 200 miles east of Sandy Hook, on the morning of the 15th inst. The mate and three of the crew were saved. The captain and remainder of crew are reported lost.